

to weigh these benefits in using the new authority under S. 1557 should funding be available.

HIGH-FREQUENCY TRADING

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, after the financial crisis in 2008, its root causes and the resulting taxpayer-funded bailout; increasingly opaque trading activities that now dominate all stock-trading volume in the U.S.; a string of high-profile convictions of hedge-fund managers and equity analysts; and global settlements with investment banks involving every assortment of “whale” and dodgy tax-avoidance scheme, many Americans are now of the view that Wall Street is no longer a vehicle for the creation of investment capital or a reliable engine of entrepreneurialism and economic growth that it has become the province of high-frequency and automated traders. As billionaire investor and long-time HFT critic Mark Cuban admonished a few years ago, it has become a platform to be exploited by every technological and intellectual means possible by whoever can afford them.

At least that is the perception.

It is exactly that perception that has fueled major public concern about revelations contained in Michael Lewis’ new book, “Flash Boys: A Wall Street Revolt”. Lewis’s book tells the story of the computer-driven world of high-frequency trading, HFT, co-location and customized data. Indeed, Lewis’ narrative appears to have struck a raw nerve among consumers, by confirming a latent belief and skepticism that Wall Street is indeed an insider’s game and that the public’s best interests are, at most, an afterthought.

If true, Lewis’ claim that the market is rigged through variations of HFT could potentially affect everyone from institutional investors to any individual who pays into a pension or mutual fund.

On HFT, one big issue is: how fair is it for certain firms to line their trading systems up with data centers used by exchanges to let them shave-off millionths of a second from every transaction, front-run the market, drive-up prices and profit accordingly, at the expense of average investors who do not enjoy that same capability. Another is: to what extent does HFT and so-called quick-draw trading expose the market to undue risk-taking and potential instability like the 2010 “flash crash”, in which the Dow Jones dropped 9% in 20 minutes, temporarily erasing \$1 trillion in market value?

These are questions that must be taken seriously by policymakers; regulators; and, where warranted, law enforcement officials. Indeed, the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, CFTC, is rightly examining arrangements between HFT firms and exchanges to determine whether insiders are receiving competitive perks, such as reduced rates, that could harm smaller investors. The Securities and

Exchange Commission, SEC, is similarly looking into potentially improper relationships between exchanges and HFT firms. New York Attorney General Eric Schneiderman has labeled certain pernicious HFT practices as “Insider Trading 2.0” and launched investigations into practices such as co-location, which permits trading firms to be geographically advantaged over competitors, and other arrangements that permit early access to market-moving information. Just yesterday, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI, disclosed that it was also looking into related matters.

Congress, as well as regulators at the SEC and CFTC should fully investigate these issues and pursue proposals that can minimize systemic risk and bolster trust in our markets. But we cannot ignore the inherent limitations that exist in regulating an issue as complex as HFT. The technology and resources readily available to trading firms easily dwarf those available to our government’s primary regulators. High-frequency traders have huge incentives to gain even the slightest edge through speed and technology because the pay-offs can be exorbitant. For example, a company called Spread Networks reportedly spent \$300 million to lay a fiber-optic cable between Chicago and New Jersey to increase the time it took for information to make it from the futures market to the exchanges by 3 milliseconds. That amount nearly matches the entire operating budget of the CFTC for 2013. Policymakers, therefore, face an uphill battle in which regulatory fixes quickly become obsolete as the trading firms’ approaches and algorithms adapt almost as rapidly as information travels on their fiber-optic cables.

Against this backdrop, industry must see for itself an opportunity to self-regulate. Rather than hide behind self-serving, arcane arguments that support a status quo that allows for front-running and other unethical trading practices, industry must gather-around strong self-imposed, market-based solutions to the uncertainty and potential harm created by HFT that ensure fundamental fairness and transparency in markets that are technologically evolving at break-neck speed. Indeed, industry can either sit back and wait for regulators or Congress to address these issues with a possibly detrimental outcome for all concerned, or it can be proactive in developing meaningful approaches that not only address the instant problem but also help restore much-needed, long-overdue confidence in the integrity of the financial markets.

Some leaders in industry have recently expressed support for reforms aimed at minimizing unfairness that stems from the “fragmentation and complexity” of trading. But more needs to be done: key exchanges, trading firms, investors, banks, and self-regulatory bodies such as the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority,

FINRA, should explore potential solutions that would ensure technology is employed in a way that encourages competition and innovation, while also increasing the transparency and integrity of the markets.

Congress should keep a watchful eye on developments in this field—I certainly will. Federal regulators and law enforcement should continue to hold accountable those actors and institutions that cross the line into illegality, market-manipulation, and acting on non-public information. Whatever policy solutions are pursued, they must both enhance the functionality of the market and restore public trust and confidence in Wall Street. Industry, specifically traders and exchanges, must focus on cooperation instead of clamoring for speed in a race to the bottom, which would only leave investors in the dust and force consumers to shoulder the burden of another financial crisis.

WORLD WAR II VETERANS VISIT

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to the outstanding military service of a group of incredible Coloradans. At critical times in our Nation’s history, these veterans each played a role in defending the world from tyranny, truly earning their reputation as guardians of peace and democracy through their service and sacrifice. Now, thanks to Honor Flight, these combat veterans came to Washington, DC to visit the national memorials built to honor those who served and those who fell. They have also come to share their experiences with later generations and to pay tribute to those who gave their lives. I am proud to welcome them here, and I join with all Coloradans in thanking them for all they have done for us.

I also want to thank the volunteers from Honor Flight of Northern Colorado who made this trip possible. These volunteers are great Coloradans in their own right, and their mission to bring our veterans to Washington, DC, is truly commendable.

I wish to publicly recognize the veterans who visited our Nation’s capital, many seeing for the first time the memorials built as a tribute to their selfless service. Today, I honor these Colorado veterans on their visit to Washington, DC, and I join them in paying tribute to those who made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of liberty.

Veterans from World War II include: Donald Benson, Joe Blossom, Hobert Bodkins, Robert Bueker, George Carlson, Wayne Clausen, Maurice Dragoo, Homer Dye, Karl Easterly, George Flaig, Stuart Gordon, Dale Gruber, Frank Gunter, Vern Hammond, Robert Henderson, Otto Hindman, Lawrence Jackson, John Jobson, Elvin Kahl, Doward Kilmer, Thomas Kokjer, Edward Kooper, Raymond Kusmirek, Ralph Leckler, George Lichter, Lyle Lukas, Alfred Marez, Richard

Marquart, Maregito Martinez, LeRoy Marx, Hugh McGinty, Damon McMahan, Robert Minnick, Allen Oakley, Gerald Oakley, Vernon Rand, Gerald Rennels, Carol Rhoades, Elmer Rose, Donald Smith, Walter Sparrow, George Stager, Clarence Streit, Richard Tedesco Sr., Rueben Ulrich, Howard Walter, Raymond Yost, Robert Yost, Thomas Youree, and Joseph Zito.

Veterans from the Korean war include: Charles Adams, Joseph Beaulieu, David Beldus, John Bevins, James Blue, William Cecil, Thomas Clements, Clifford Closson, Donald Dalton, Stanley Davies, Jerry Delcamp, Leonard Dickey Jr., Robert Eddy, Dale Erickson, Ann Evans, Lemuel Evans, Frank Faucett, Byron Foster, Kent Foutz, Jerry Galpern, Wayne Gibb, Thomas Gordon, Oscar Haake, Doyle Hall, William Harte, William Hitchcock, Claire Hoffman, Raymond Horton, Carl Houkom, Bennett Houston, Eugene Johnson, Richard Kekar, Marvin Kembel, Ralph Knoll, Tom Mandis, George Mason, Alvin Mosch, Doyle Myers, Richard Oversteg, David Owen, Johnnie Prock, Duane Purcell, Herbert Reimer, John Rinne, John Rust Jr., Darrel Schafer, Leonard Schmitz, Virgil Scott, Robert Scott, Herbert Shevins, Wayne Small, Frank Stiver, Robert Stoll, Bernard Streit, Ernest Stumpf, Walter Sutton, Norman Swanson, Arthur Trevarton, Junior Weisshaar, Raymond Williams, George Willson, and Harry Wisell.

Veterans from the Vietnam war include: Jerol Arguello, William Frank, Allen Laible, Dennis Lee, Lonnie Sebold, Allan Silk, Saxton Wiley, and Salvador Velasquez.

Veterans from the war in Afghanistan include: Zachary Dinsmore.

Our Nation asked a great deal of these individuals—to leave their families to fight in unknown lands and put their lives on the line. Each one of these brave Coloradans bravely answered the call. They served our country with courage, and in return, let us ensure they are shown the honor and appreciation they deserve. Please join me in thanking these Colorado veterans and the volunteers of Honor Flight of Northern Colorado for their tremendous service.

TRIBUTE TO MYLES ECKERT

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I wish today to honor Myles Eckert, an 8-year-old boy from Waterville, OH, whose simple act of generosity has led to national attention. Myles found a \$20 bill in a restaurant parking lot and, rather than save it for himself, gave it to Ohio National Guard Airman Lt. Frank Dailey, who was there having dinner with his family.

Myles wrote a heartfelt note about his father, Army SGT Andy Eckert, who was killed in Iraq just 5 weeks after Myles was born. The note read:

Dear Soldier, My dad was a soldier. He's in heaven now. I found this 20 dollars in the parking lot when we got here. We like to pay

it forward in my family. It's your lucky day! Thank you for your service, Myles Eckert, a Gold Star kid.

This story of Myles Eckert's thoughtfulness was covered by news organizations across the country. Myles was a guest on a national talk show and asked that any donations be given to the Snowball Express, a national military children's charity that hosts a weeklong vacation around the holidays for Gold Star children—the military name for children who have lost a parent in the line of duty. An initial \$20,000 donation to the Snowball Express was made in Myles' name, and a Dallas, TX, company offered to match every donation up to \$1 million made through Memorial Day, 2014.

Myles Eckert did a simple act of kindness and found out just how far "paying it forward" can go. Today, I would like to recognize him for his heartfelt and noble act.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING STANLEY GRINSTEIN

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Stanley Grinstein, a successful businessman, a patron of the arts, a philanthropist, and a social activist. He was also a great friend of mine, and I will miss him dearly.

Born in Seattle in 1927, Stanley moved to Los Angeles with his family and graduated from the University of Southern California. He and his father started what would become a thriving forklift business that Stanley ran until he sold the company in 2000.

In 1952, Stanley married Elyse, the love of his life. The couple began collecting art and soon became well-known patrons of modern artists.

In January 1966, Stanley joined fellow art patrons Sidney Felsen and Ken Tyler to establish Gemini G.E.L., an artists' workshop and art print publisher. The first facility of its kind on the West Coast, Gemini quickly became a magnet not only for emerging Los Angeles artists but also for leading New York artists.

Among the many artists who worked and published at Gemini were Robert Rauschenberg, Jasper Johns, Roy Lichtenstein, David Hockney, and Frank Stella. In 1981, Gemini donated its archives—containing works by these and other modern masters—to the National Gallery of Art. By this time, Stanley had begun his 26-year tenure as a trustee of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, LACMA. Over the years, he and Elyse made many major gifts to LACMA, including a seminal work by Marcel Duchamp and all 124 of Robert Rauschenberg's posters.

Beyond the art world, Stanley was a deeply committed social activist who generously gave his time and resources in support of human rights, free speech, justice, and equality.

Stanley was also a longtime benefactor of the Cedars Sinai Medical Center, where he served on the Board of Directors, Executive Committee, and Advisory Council for the Arts. A passionate believer in the role that art can play in the healing process, Stanley helped fill Cedars Sinai with art and brought joy to countless patients.

Stanley Grinstein believed in living every moment to the fullest and inspiring others to enjoy what he called "the party of life."

I send my deepest condolences to Stanley's beloved wife Elyse; their daughters Ayn Grinstein, Ellen Grinstein Perliter, and Nancy Grinstein; sons-in-law Chuck Perliter and Neal Rabin; and six grandchildren Amanda, Joe, Alex, Willie, Tess, and Dia. I know they will truly miss this marvelous man, as will I.●

TRIBUTE TO GLORIA MOLINA

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I am pleased to pay tribute to my good friend Gloria Molina, who is serving her 24th and final year on the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. Gloria is a trailblazer who has inspired countless young women to pursue public service, and she is retiring from office at the end of this year after more than three decades of extraordinary service on behalf of the people of California.

Gloria Molina was raised in Pico Rivera, the eldest of ten children born to a Mexican mother and Mexican-American father. A graduate of El Rancho High School, she worked full time as a legal secretary while attending college and becoming certified as an adult education instructor, teaching clerical skills to adults at the East Los Angeles Skills Center.

Gloria entered government service as a staff member, first for Assemblymember Art Torres and later for Assembly Speaker Willie Brown. In 1982, after serving in the Carter White House and with the San Francisco Department of Health and Human Services, she made history as the first Latina ever elected to the California State Assembly.

Gloria was elected to the Los Angeles City Council in 1987 and the County Board of Supervisors in 1991, making headlines each time for becoming the first Latina to serve in those positions.

Since 1991, Supervisor Molina has represented nearly 2 million residents in the First District of our Nation's largest county, where she has focused on making services more effective and on completing major capital projects that improve the quality of life for residents of her district and the entire county. Among the initiatives she championed are the Metro Gold Line Eastside Extension, a six-mile light rail line connecting East L.A. to downtown and the rest of the county's mass transit network; the state-of-the-art LAC-USC Medical Center in Boyle Heights; the Plaza de Cultura y Artes